

# Politics Of Language In The Ex Soviet Muslim Stat

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this **politics of language in the ex soviet muslim stat** by online. You might not require more grow old to spend to go to the book introduction as with ease as search for them. In some cases, you likewise realize not discover the pronouncement politics of language in the ex soviet muslim stat that you are looking for. It will no question squander the time.

However below, in the manner of you visit this web page, it will be appropriately very simple to acquire as well as download lead politics of language in the ex soviet muslim stat

It will not tolerate many era as we accustom before. You can get it even if feat something else at home and even in your workplace. therefore easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we find the money for under as well as review **politics of language in the ex soviet muslim stat** what you in imitation of to read!

**Russian as a Lingua Franca. Comparison of the Effects of Soviet Language Planning in the Transcaucasus and the Baltic States** 2021-01-21 Akademische Arbeit aus dem Jahr 2020 im Fachbereich Russistik / Slavistik, Note: 2,0, Háskóli Íslands (Humanities), Veranstaltung: Languages and Cultures, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: This paper aims to examine and compare the impact of the effects of Soviet language planning in the Transcaucasus territory and the Baltic States by taking a closer look at the relation between culture, politics, and language. In order to achieve this, the points The Transcaucasus and the Baltic States, Major ethnicity and language differences, Differences to language situation and differences to literacy and written culture in the Soviet Union, Influence of the Soviet language policy and major similarities and dissimilarities, Status of the Russian language by the end of the Soviet Union and today are examined leading towards the conclusion of this term paper. Being the official language of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as well as being widely spoken throughout the Baltic states, the Caucasus and Central Asia the Russian language is one of the top ten most widely used languages in Europe respectively Eurasia. According to the number of speakers – 260.000 worldwide in 2012 with 150.000 of them being native speakers – Russian can be considered a world language which plays an important role as a lingua franca throughout the post-Soviet region. It is one of the six official United Nations languages and also the second most widespread language on the internet. Large numbers of Russian speakers can also be found in Mongolia and Israel. Belonging to the family of East Slavic languages it is written in with the Cyrillic alphabet and being closely related to Belarusian and Ukrainian. The

Russian language – or русский язык as it is written in the Cyrillic standard script – belongs to the branch of the Slavic languages and partly to the Balto-Slavic branch of the Indo-European language tree. The language was influenced and shaped by a number of factors of cultural and political nature such as reforms of the Russian Empire and Soviet Union.

The Russian-speaking Populations in the Post-Soviet Space Amnon Cheskin

2021-05-13 In the wake of Russia's annexation of Crimea, this volume examines the relationship Russia has with its so-called 'compatriots abroad'. Based on research from Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia and Ukraine, the authors examine complex relationships between these individuals, their home states, and the Russian Federation. Russia stands out globally as a leading sponsor of kin-state nationalism, vociferously claiming to defend the interests of its so-called diaspora, especially the tens of millions of ethnic Russians and Russian speakers who reside in the countries that were once part of the Soviet Union. However, this volume shifts focus away from the assertive diaspora politics of the Russian state, towards the actual groups of Russian speakers in the post-Soviet space themselves. In a series of empirically grounded studies, the authors examine complex relationships between 'Russians', their home-states and the Russian Federation. Using evidence from Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, and Ukraine, the findings demonstrate multifaceted levels of belonging and estrangement with spaces associated with Russia and the new, independent states in which Russian speakers live. By focusing on language, media, politics, identity and quotidian interactions, this collection provides a wealth of material to help understand contemporary kin-state policies and their impact on group identities and behaviour. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of Europe-Asia Studies.

*The Politics of Language and Nationalism in Modern Central Europe* T. Kamusella

2008-12-16 This work focuses on the ideological intertwining between Czech, Magyar, Polish and Slovak, and the corresponding nationalisms steeped in these languages. The analysis is set against the earlier political and ideological history of these languages, and the panorama of the emergence and political uses of other languages of the region.

Nation, Language, Islam Helen M. Faller 2011-04-10

A detailed academic treatise of the history of nationality in Tatarstan. The book demonstrates how state collapse and national revival influenced the divergence of worldviews among ex-Soviet people in Tatarstan, where a political movement for sovereignty (1986-2000) had significant social effects, most saliently, by increasing the domains where people speak the Tatar language and circulating ideas associated with Tatar culture. Also addresses the question of how Russian Muslims experience quotidian life in the post-Soviet period. The only book-length ethnography in English on Tatars, Russia's second most populous nation, and also the largest Muslim community in the Federation, offers a major contribution to our understanding of how and why nations form and how and why they matter – and the limits of their influence, in the Tatar case.

**The Vernaculars of Communism** Petre Petrov 2014-12-17 The political revolutions which established state socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were accompanied by revolutions in the word, as the communist project implied not only remaking the world but also renaming it. As new institutions, social roles, rituals and behaviours emerged, so did language practices that designated, articulated and performed these phenomena. This book examines the use of communist language in the Stalinist and post-Stalinist periods. It goes beyond characterising this linguistic variety as crude "newspeak", showing how official language was much more complex – the medium through which important political-ideological messages were elaborated, transmitted and also contested, revealing contradictions, discursive cleavages and performative variations. The book examines the subject comparatively across a range of East European countries besides the Soviet Union, and draws on perspectives from a range of scholarly disciplines – sociolinguistics, anthropology, literary and cultural studies, historiography, and translation studies. Petre Petrov is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Texas at Austin. Lara Ryazanova-Clarke is Head of Russian and Academic Director of the Princess Dashkova Russia Centre in the School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures at the University of Edinburgh.

**Politics of Language in the Ex-Soviet Muslim States** Jacob M. Landau 2001 A unique analysis of language policies in the central Asian states of the former Soviet Union

The Handbook of Bilingualism and Multilingualism Tej K. Bhatia 2014-09-15  
\*\*Honored as a 2013 Choice Outstanding Academic Title\*\* Comprising state-of-the-art research, this substantially expanded and revised Handbook discusses the latest global and interdisciplinary issues across bilingualism and multilingualism. Includes the addition of ten new authors to the contributor team, and coverage of seven new topics ranging from global media to heritage language learning Provides extensively revised coverage of bilingual and multilingual communities, polyglot aphasia, creolization, indigenization, linguistic ecology and endangered languages, multilingualism, and forensic linguistics Brings together a global team of internationally-renowned researchers from different disciplines Covers a wide variety of topics, ranging from neuro- and psycho-linguistic research to studies of media and psychological counseling Assesses the latest issues in worldwide linguistics, including the phenomena and the conceptualization of 'hyperglobalization', and emphasizes geographical centers of global conflict and commerce

**The Post-Soviet Russian Media** Birgit Beumers 2008-11-26 This book explores developments in the Russian mass media since the collapse of the USSR in 1991. Complementing and building upon its companion volume, *Television and Culture in Putin's Russia: Remote Control*, it traces the tensions resulting from the effective return to state-control under Putin of a mass media privatised and accorded its first, limited, taste of independence in the Yeltsin period. It surveys the key developments in Russian media since 1991, including the printed press, television and new media, and investigates the contradictions of the

post-Soviet media market that have affected the development of the media sector in recent years. It analyses the impact of the Putin presidency, including the ways in which the media have constructed Putin's image in order to consolidate his power and their role in securing his election victories in 2000 and 2004. It goes on to consider the status and function of journalism in post-Soviet Russia, discussing the conflict between market needs and those of censorship, the gulf that has arisen separating journalists from their audiences. The relationship between television and politics is examined, and also the role of television as entertainment, as well as its role in nation building and the projection of a national identity. Finally, it appraises the increasingly important role of new media and the internet. Overall, this book is a detailed investigation of the development of mass media in Russia since the end of Communism and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Civil War and Ethnic Conflict in Post-Soviet Moldova – the Cases of Gagauzia and Transnistria compared Maximilian Spinner 2003-05-05 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2003 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Russia, grade: A, Central European University Budapest (Department of Political Science), course: Civil War and Ethnic Conflict, 40 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: This text discusses some of the reasons for ethnic conflicts in Post-Soviet Moldova and compares the unsolved case of Transnistria with the case of the rather unknown Gagauzia which equally aimed for secession from Moldova.

*The Rebirth of Uzbekistan* Resul Yalcin 2002 This title examines Uzbekistan's development since the break-up of the Soviet Union, its social, political and economic orientation in the modern world and its role as a bridge between East and West, North and South.

Post-Soviet Conflict Potentials Cindy Wittke 2022-08-18 Instead of resurrecting old images and nourishing new narratives about a 'New Cold War', Post-Soviet Conflict Potentials features politically and legally oriented critical investigations into conflict potentials and dynamics in the post-Soviet region and beyond. Contributions coming from the disciplinary perspectives of international relations, international law, and comparative political science are linked to investigations dealing with international, transnational, regional and local levels of the dynamics between conflict and cooperation in the region. Despite the diversity of perspectives, the authors of this volume take a shared critical view on an alleged 'New Cold War' as their point of departure, observing that contemporary post-Soviet conflict potentials are produced through various discursive practices ranging from intentional choices of belligerent language to unintentional misinterpretations. The chapters in this volume seek to shed light on conflict potentials from different angles as well as on processes that increase or decrease the probability of political and violent conflicts in the post-Soviet region. Together, the authors offer individual and shared outside-the-box approaches to the study of conflict dynamics and potentials in the post-Soviet space. The book draws connections to conflict potentials on the cross-regional and global levels, providing varied

perspectives on what can be learned in and from the post-Soviet region. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of *Europe-Asia Studies*.

*Pluralism by Default* Lucan Way 2015-12-31 "Pluralism by Default will change the way we understand the emergence of democracies and the consolidation of autocracies." –Chrystia Freeland, author of *Plutocrats Exploring sources of political contestation in the former Soviet Union and beyond*, *Pluralism by Default* proposes that pluralism in "new democracies" is often grounded less in democratic leadership or emerging civil society and more in the failure of authoritarianism. Dynamic competition frequently emerges because autocrats lack the state capacity to steal elections, impose censorship, or repress opposition. In fact, the same institutional failures that facilitate political competition may also thwart the development of stable democracy. "A tour de force brimming with theoretical originality and effective use of in-depth case studies. It will enrich our understanding of post-communist politics and help reshape the way we think about democracy, authoritarianism, and regime change more broadly." –M. Steven Fish, author of *Democracy Derailed in Russia: The Failure of Open Politics*

**Language Planning in the Post-Communist Era** Ernest Andrews 2018-02-01 This volume provides an in-depth analysis of the attempts of language experts and governments to control language use and development in Eastern Europe, Eurasia and China through planned activities generally known as language planning or language policy. The ten case studies presented here examine language planning in China, Russia, Tatarstan, Central Asia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, and focus in particular on developments and disputes that have occurred since the 'fall of communism' and the emergence of a new order in the late 1980s. Its authors highlight the dominant issues with which language planning is invariably intertwined. These include power politics, tensions between 'official language' and 'minority languages', and the effects of a country's particular political, social, cultural and psychological environment. Offering a detailed account of the socio-political and ideological developments that underlie language planning in these regions, this book will provide a valuable resource for students and scholars of linguistics, cultural studies, political science, sociology and history.

**The Soft Power of the Russian Language** Arto Mustajoki 2019-06-12 Exploring Russian as a pluricentric language, this book provides a panoramic view of its use within and outside the nation and discusses the connections between language, politics, ideologies, and cultural contacts. Russian is widely used across the former Soviet republics and in the diaspora, but speakers outside Russia deviate from the metropolis in their use of the language and their attitudes towards it. Using country case studies from across the former Soviet Union and beyond, the contributors analyze the unifying role of the Russian language for developing transnational connections and show its value in the knowledge economy. They demonstrate that centrifugal developments of Russian and its pluricentricity are grounded in the language and education policies of

their host countries, as well as the goals and functions of cultural institutions, such as schools, media, travel agencies, and others created by émigrés for their co-ethnics. This book also reveals the tensions between Russia's attempts to homogenize the 'Russian world' and the divergence of regional versions of Russian reflecting cultural hybridity of the diaspora. Interdisciplinary in its approach, this book will prove useful to researchers of Russian and post-Soviet politics, Russian studies, Russian language and culture, linguistics, and immigration studies. Those studying multilingualism and heritage language teaching may also find it interesting.

*Politics of the Russian Language Beyond Russia* Christian Noack 2021 Examines Russian language politics and its impact on different Russian speaking communities

*Language and Politics in Post-Soviet Russia* N. Koteyko 2014-03-27 Language and Politics in Post-Soviet Russia critically examines the uses of language in post-Soviet media and political texts between 1998 and 2007. It will be of interest to academics and researchers in the fields of media studies, discourse analysis, corpus linguistics, and scholars in Russian Studies.

*Digital Russia* Michael Gorham 2014-03-05 Digital Russia provides a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which new media technologies have shaped language and communication in contemporary Russia. It traces the development of the Russian-language internet, explores the evolution of web-based communication practices, showing how they have both shaped and been shaped by social, political, linguistic and literary realities, and examines online features and trends that are characteristic of, and in some cases specific to, the Russian-language internet.

**The Soft Power of the Russian Language** Taylor & Francis Group 2021-12-13 Exploring Russian as a pluricentric language, this book provides a panoramic view of its use within and outside the nation and discusses the connections between language, politics, ideologies, and cultural contacts. Russian is widely used across the former Soviet republics and in the diaspora, but speakers outside Russia deviate from the metropolis in their use of the language and their attitudes towards it. Using country case studies from across the former Soviet Union and beyond, the contributors analyze the unifying role of the Russian language for developing transnational connections and show its value in the knowledge economy. They demonstrate that centrifugal developments of Russian and its pluricentricity are grounded in the language and education policies of their host countries, as well as the goals and functions of cultural institutions, such as schools, media, travel agencies, and others created by émigrés for their co-ethnics. This book also reveals the tensions between Russia's attempts to homogenize the 'Russian world' and the divergence of regional versions of Russian reflecting cultural hybridity of the diaspora. Interdisciplinary in its approach, this book will prove useful to researchers of Russian and post-Soviet politics, Russian studies, Russian language and culture, linguistics, and immigration studies. Those studying multilingualism

and heritage language teaching may also find it interesting.

*The Cambridge Handbook of Language Policy* Bernard Spolsky 2018-03-15 Over the last 50 years, language policy has developed into a major discipline, drawing on research and practice in many nations and at many levels. This is the first Handbook to deal with language policy as a whole and is a complete 'state-of-the-field' survey, covering language practices, beliefs about language varieties, and methods and agencies for language management. It provides a historical background which traces the development of classical language planning, describes activities associated with indigenous and endangered languages, and contains chapters on imperialism, colonialism, effects of migration and globalization, and educational policy. It also evaluates language management agencies, analyzes language activism and looks at language cultivation (including reform of writing systems, orthography and modernized terminology). The definitive guide to the subject, it will be welcomed by students, researchers and language professionals in linguistics, education and politics.

*Religion and Language in Post-Soviet Russia* Brian P. Bennett 2011-04-29 Church Slavonic, one of the world's historic sacred languages, has experienced a revival in post-Soviet Russia. Blending religious studies and sociolinguistics, this is the first book devoted to Church Slavonic in the contemporary period. It is not a narrow study in linguistics, but uses Slavonic as a passkey into various wider topics, including the renewal and factionalism of the Orthodox Church; the transformation of the Russian language; and the debates about protecting the nation from Western cults and culture. It considers both official and popular forms of Orthodox Christianity, as well as Russia's esoteric and neo-pagan traditions. Ranging over such diverse areas as liturgy, pedagogy, typography, mythology, and conspiracy theory, the book illuminates the complex interrelationship between language and faith in post-communist society, and shows how Slavonic has performed important symbolic work during a momentous chapter in Russian history. It is of great interest to scholars of sociolinguistics and of religion, as well as to Russian studies specialists.

*The Language of the Moldovans* Matthew H. Ciscel 2007 This book explores the identity of contemporary Moldovans from the perspective of debates about the languages they speak. The result is an image of an emerging nation of bilinguals that is, at once, similar to the experiences of other ex-Soviet states and uniquely complex.

*Language and Politics in Post-Soviet Russia* N. Koteyko 2014-01-01 Language and Politics in Post-Soviet Russia critically examines the uses of language in post-Soviet media and political texts between 1998 and 2007. It will be of interest to academics and researchers in the fields of media studies, discourse analysis, corpus linguistics, and scholars in Russian Studies.

*Russia, the Former Soviet Republics, and Europe Since 1989* Katherine Graney 2019-08-27 Nearly three decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall, early hopes

for the integration of the post-Soviet states into a "Europe whole and free" seem to have been decisively dashed. Europe itself is in the midst of a multifaceted crisis that threatens the considerable gains of the post-war liberal European experiment. In Russia, the Former Soviet Republics, and Europe Since 1989, Katherine Graney provides a panoramic and historically-rooted overview of the process of "Europeanization" in Russia and all fourteen of the former Soviet republics since 1989. Graney argues that deeply rooted ideas about Europe's cultural-civilizational primacy and concerns about both ideological and institutional alignment with Europe continue to influence both internal politics in contemporary Europe and the processes of Europeanization in the post-Soviet world. By comparing the effect of the phenomenon across Russia and the ex-republics, Graney provides a theoretically grounded and empirically rich window into how we should study politics in the former USSR.

Nation-building in the Post-Soviet Borderlands Graham Smith 1998-09-10 This book examines how national and ethnic identities are being reforged in the post-Soviet borderland states.

Money Sings Blair A. Ruble 1995-05-26 Explores the reorganization of Russian life during the initial post-Soviet era by examining the politics of property in Yaroslavl.

Muslim Communities Reemerge Gerhard Simon 1994 Table of Contents Central Asia Book Series Preface to the English-Language Edition Introduction 1 1 The Nationalization of the Uzbeks and Tajiks 13 2 Defining the Orient: A Nineteenth-Century Russo-Tatar Polemic over Identity and Cultural Representation 33 3 Islam and the Growth of National Identity in Soviet Azerbaijan 46 4 One or More Tatar Nations? 61 5 Religious and National Signals in Secular Central Asian Drama 80 6 Primordial Ethnicity or Modern Nationalism: The Case of Yugoslavia's Muslims, Reconsidered 111 7 Czarist Policy toward the Muslims of the Russian Empire 141 8 Soviet Policy toward Islam 157 9 The Status of Muslims in the Federative Systems of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia 183 10 Yugoslavia's Communists and the Bosnian Muslims 214 11 "Holy War" against Czarism: The Links between Sufism and Jihad in the Nineteenth-Century Anticolonial Resistance against Russia 251 12 Economic Bases of the Basmachi Movement in the Farghana Valley 277 13 Political Trends in Soviet Islam after the Afghanistan War 304 14 Islamic Movements in Yugoslavia 322 Appendix: Statistical Tables and Figures 341 Notes on the Contributors and Editors 353 Index 357.

*Borderlands into Bordered Lands* Tatiana 2014-04-15 Since 1991, post-Soviet political elites in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus have been engaged in nation- as well as state-building. They have tried to strengthen territorial sovereignty and national security, re-shape collective identities and re-narrate national histories. Former Soviet republics have become new neighbours, partners, and competitors searching for geopolitical identity in the new "Eastern Europe", i.e. the countries left outside the enlarged EU. Old paradigms such as "Eurasia" or "East Slavic civilisation" have been re-invented

and politically instrumentalized in the international relations and domestic politics of these countries. At the same time, these old concepts and myths have been contested and challenged by pro-Western elites. *Borderlands into Bordered Lands* examines the construction of post-Soviet borders and their political, social, and cultural implications. It focuses on the exemplary case of the Ukrainian-Russian border, approaching it as a social construct and a discursive phenomenon. Zhurzhenko shows how the symbolic meanings of and narratives on this border contribute to national identity formation and shape the images of the neighbouring countries as "the Other" thereby shedding new light on the role of border disputes between Ukraine and Russia in bilateral relations, in EU neighbourhood politics and in domestic political conflicts. Zhurzhenko also addresses 'border making' on the regional level, focusing on the cross-border cooperation between Kharkiv and Belgorod and on the dilemmas of a Euroregion 'in absence of Europe': Finally, she reflects the everyday experiences of the residents of near-border villages and shows how national and local identities are performed at, and transformed by, the new border. *Borderlands into Bordered Lands* was honored by the American Association for Ukrainian Studies as best book 2009/2010 in the field of Ukrainian history, politics, language, literature and culture. For more information, view: [www.ukrainianstudies.org](http://www.ukrainianstudies.org).

**Language Policy in the Soviet Union** L.A. Grenoble 2003-07-31 The former Soviet Union provides one of the most interesting examples of a nation state's deliberate use of language policy to further its political goals. *Language Policy in the Soviet Union* provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the development of this policy at both national and local levels. It is meant for linguists, policy makers, and specialists on the USSR and Eastern Europe. The book is organized in such a way that it can be read in its entirety or selectively, with an introduction to the USSR and its ethnolinguistic makeup, followed by a chronology of Soviet language policy and its general development. Subsequent chapters are organized regionally, with surveys of the geographic and ethnolinguistic regions of the Soviet Union and a discussion of language policy and its impact in each of them.

*The Routledge International Handbook of Language Education Policy in Asia* Andy Kirkpatrick 2019-04-17 This must-have handbook offers a comprehensive survey of the field. It reviews the language education policies of Asia, encompassing 30 countries sub-divided by regions, namely East, Southeast, South and Central Asia, and considers the extent to which these are being implemented and with what effect. The most recent iteration of language education policies of each of the countries is described and the impact and potential consequence of any change is critically considered. Each country chapter provides a historical overview of the languages in use and language education policies, examines the ideologies underpinning the language choices, and includes an account of the debates and controversies surrounding language and language education policies, before concluding with some predictions for the future.

**The Post-Soviet Politics of Utopia** Mikhail Suslov 2021-03-11 More than 700

Downloaded from [avenza-dev.avenza.com](http://avenza-dev.avenza.com)  
on December 4, 2022 by guest

'utopian' novels are published in Russia every year. These utopias – meaning here fantasy fiction, science fiction, space operas or alternative history – do not set out merely to titillate; instead they express very real Russian anxieties: be they territorial right-sizing, loss of imperial status or turning into a 'colony' of the West. Contributors to this innovative collection use these narratives to re-examine post-Soviet Russian political culture and identity. Interrogating the intersections of politics, ideologies and fantasies, chapters draw together the highbrow literary mainstream (authors such as Vladimir Sorokin), mass literature for entertainment and individuals who bridge the gap between fiction writers and intellectuals or ideologists (Aleksandr Prokhanov, for example, the editor-in-chief of Russia's far-right newspaper *Zavtra*). In the process *The Post-Soviet Politics of Utopia* sheds crucial light onto a variety of debates – including the rise of nationalism, right-wing populism, imperial revanchism, the complicated presence of religion in the public sphere, the function of language – and is important reading for anyone interested in the heightened importance of ideas, myths, alternative histories and conspiracy theories in Russia today.

*The Post-Soviet Politics of Utopia* Mikhail Suslov 2019-09-19 More than 700 'utopian' novels are published in Russia every year. These utopias – meaning here fantasy fiction, science fiction, space operas or alternative history – do not set out merely to titillate; instead they express very real Russian anxieties: be they territorial right-sizing, loss of imperial status or turning into a 'colony' of the West. Contributors to this innovative collection use these narratives to re-examine post-Soviet Russian political culture and identity. Interrogating the intersections of politics, ideologies and fantasies, chapters draw together the highbrow literary mainstream (authors such as Vladimir Sorokin), mass literature for entertainment and individuals who bridge the gap between fiction writers and intellectuals or ideologists (Aleksandr Prokhanov, for example, the editor-in-chief of Russia's far-right newspaper *Zavtra*). In the process *The Post-Soviet Politics of Utopia* sheds crucial light onto a variety of debates – including the rise of nationalism, right-wing populism, imperial revanchism, the complicated presence of religion in the public sphere, the function of language – and is important reading for anyone interested in the heightened importance of ideas, myths, alternative histories and conspiracy theories in Russia today.

**Politics and the English Language** George Orwell 2021-01-01 George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature – his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While *1984* and *Animal Farm* are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In *Politics and the English Language*, the second in the *Orwell's Essays* series, Orwell takes aim at the language used in politics, which, he says, 'is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind'. In an age

where the language used in politics is constantly under the microscope, Orwell's *Politics and the English Language* is just as relevant today, and gives the reader a vital understanding of the tactics at play. 'A writer who can – and must – be rediscovered with every age.' – Irish Times

*Language Policy and Discourse on Languages in Ukraine Under President Viktor Yanukovych* Michael Moser 2014-04-15 Declared the country's official language in 1996, Ukrainian has weathered constant challenges by post-Soviet political forces promoting Russian. Michael Moser provides the definitive account of the policies and ethno-political dynamics underlying this unique cultural struggle.

**Multilingualism in Post-Soviet Countries** Aneta Pavlenko 2008 In the past two decades, post-Soviet countries have emerged as a contested linguistic space, where disagreements over language and education policies have led to demonstrations, military conflicts and even secession. This collection offers an up-to-date comparative analysis of language and education policies and practices in post-Soviet countries.

*Post-Soviet Political Order* Barnett R. Rubin 1998 *Post-Soviet Political Order* analyses the institutional patterns of the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. The contributors show how strong state institutions are essential if political instability is to be avoided.

*Language Contact in the Territory of the Former Soviet Union* Diana Forker 2021-06-15 The former Soviet Union (USSR) provides the ideal territory for studying language contact between one and the same dominant language (Russian) and a wide range of genealogically and typologically diverse languages with varying histories of language contact. This is the first book that bundles different case studies and systematically investigates the impact of Russian at all linguistic levels, from the lexicon to the domains of grammar to discourse, and with varying types of outcomes such as relatively rapid language shift, structural changes in a relatively stable contact situation, pidginization and super variability at the post-pidgin stage. The volume appeals to linguists studying language contact and contact-induced language change from a broad range of perspectives, who want to gain insight into how one of the largest languages in the world influences other smaller languages, but also experts of mostly minority languages in the sphere of the former Soviet Union.

*Pride of Small Nations* Suzanne Goldenberg 1994 The Caucasus is the mountainous region between Europe and Asia, Islam and Christianity, Turk and Slav. The break-up of the Soviet Union has given way to ethnic hatred, internecine warfare and political instability region. This book provides an introduction to each of the new republics - Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan - as well as to the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh and the micro-states of the North Caucasus, which lie uneasily within the Russian Republic. Against the background of current geopolitical rivalries and historical enmities, the author explores the issues - including the fragility of democratic institutions; the competition between the old communist apparatchiks and the new nationalist demagogues; the

Ossetian, Abkhazian and Chechen secessions; ecological damage and economic disintegration; and the importance of ethnic and Islamic consciousness.

**Language Politics in Contemporary Central Asia** Jacob M. Landau 2011-12-18  
Nationalist leaders in the former Soviet states strive for national identity in both the political and cultural domains. Their language policies contend with Russian-speaking intelligentsias, numerous ethnic minorities and sizeable Russian communities backed by the Russian Federation - all presenting major challenges to facing the legacy of Soviet rule. Drawing on many years of research, interviews with educators and officials, and visits to the region, Barbara Kellner-Heinkele and Jacob M. Landau explore the politics of language and its intersection with identity in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. With special attention to language education in schools and universities within each state and debates over bilingualism versus multilingualism, their insights offer researchers of politics, linguistics and Central Asian studies a comprehensive account of a highly politicised debate.

**Bloomsbury World Englishes Volume 2: Ideologies** Rani Rubdy 2021-05-20  
Bloomsbury World Englishes offers a comprehensive and rigorous description of the facts, implications and contentious issues regarding the forms and functions of English in the world. International experts cover a diverse range of varieties and topics, offering a more accurate understanding of English across the globe and the various social contexts in which it plays a significant role. With volumes dedicated to research paradigms, language ideologies and pedagogies, the collection pushes the boundaries of the field to go beyond traditional descriptive paradigms and contribute to moving research agendas forward. Volume 2: Ideologies explores the politics and economics of English, and the impact of language on local societies and cultures. In doing so, chapters discuss how English is often entangled in societal issues, such as inequality, (de-)colonization, racism, oppression and liberation.

Exploring English Language Teaching in Post-Soviet Era Countries Tamilla Mammadova 2020-10-02  
Exploring English Language Teaching in Post-Soviet Era Countries analyses different elements of English language teaching from the Soviet era to a new era of Westernised influence. This work provides an insight into the problems that occur in present-day English language education in post-Soviet era countries, considering English language teaching at all stages of education. The book outlines the challenges that many countries of the former Soviet Union experienced at the turn of the twenty-first century and relates these to education as a crucial social phenomenon. It considers the teaching of English as a lingua franca at all education levels in the countries of the former Soviet Union, with particular emphasis on universities. Using empirical research from case studies in Azerbaijan, the book considers whether post-Soviet era countries have truly moved towards a Westernised model of language education, or simply imitated one. This book is the first of its kind to treat the problem by listening to teachers' and students' voices as the major actors of the educational process. This book will be of great interest to academics,

researchers and post-graduate students in the fields of English language education, education in Eastern Europe and applied linguistics.